Third, the Commission finds that USWC has employed contradictory and confusing tests to determine appropriate levels of contribution. USWC witness Wilcox testified that while she does not advocate equal contribution for LTR components, the switching charge should be increased because the differences in contribution levels are too great. (Ex. T-46, p. 28) When we examine Exhibit C-100, we note that the percentage contributions for all transport options exhibit a large range. The contributions from both the current and proposed switching charges lie within that range. Thus, even if the Commission had some confidence in the cost estimates provided, we are left to wonder what upper and lower bounds USWC believes contributions from LTR components (or subsets of components) should lie within, and the theoretical basis for those subsets and boundaries. Without providing these bounds and subsets, and its reasoning for the bounds and groupings, USWC's argument to increase the local switching charge based on relative contributions of other LTR components is, indeed, contradictory.

Fourth, the argument to increase the local switching charge because it provides relatively less contribution than does transport is weak. The Commission finds USWC's testimony that local switching costs are declining dramatically a much stronger argument for what direction the switching charge should be moving.

USWC's final attempt to justify an increase in the local switching charge is a comparison of such charges in other states. It argues that an increase is justified because USWC's local switching charge is lower than switching charges in most other states. Perhaps if USWC had provided some explanation of why several other states have higher local switching charges, and why such charges provide benefits to the citizens of those states, this position would have some meaning. However, we do not find that such a bare comparison in any way justifies any increase, and certainly not an increase of 57%, when the service is exhibiting dramatically decreasing costs.

The Commission's decision to disallow an increase in the local switching charge is for purposes of this proceeding, based on USWC's inadequate demonstration here. We do not rule out raising the local switching charge in the general rate case as a way to obtain contribution from switched access customers. As stated above, IXC carriers derive large benefits from the local network, and should contribute to the financial support of that network.

The final issue regarding LTR is USWC's proposal to eliminate its intraLATA foreign exchange service from the access tariff. Staff recommended that the Commission reject this proposal as the revenue impacts were unknown. (Wilson, Ex. T-154, p. 20) No other intervenor party presented any discussion or recommendation of this proposal. Ms. Wilcox's recommendation that the service be eliminated was based on the LTR being implemented. Since we are rejecting USWC's LTR tariff, there is no basis for accepting the intraLATA foreign exchange service proposal. We agree with Staff that this issue should be addressed in the rate case, where the revenue impacts can be managed in the context of total revenue requirement.

IV. EXPANDED INTERCONNECTION/ VIRTUAL COLLOCATION

A. INTRODUCTION

USWC has filed tariff revisions that would make available expanded interconnection and collocation opportunities for the first time on an intrastate basis in Washington. This offering holds the potential for companies to use alternative transport facilities (facilities other than those of the incumbent LECs) and then interconnect to the unbundled portion of the incumbent's network that they wish to use.

USWC envisions that new LECs that self-provision transport to the USWC end office would have to purchase virtual collocation services. This would include an entrance facility charge, an equipment charge and expanded interconnection channel termination.

There are two types of collocation. Physical collocation arrangements allow an interconnector full ownership, access and control of the transmission and circuit termination equipment installed in the incumbent central office for its dedicated use. Under a virtual collocation arrangement, the interconnector requests that the LEC install its desired equipment in the central office and the interconnector is denied direct access to the collocated equipment. Ownership, maintenance, and monitoring of the equipment is controlled by the incumbent.

USWC proposes offering only virtual collocation. USWC argues the Commission has no authority to mandate physical collocation, and that mandates or incentives to USWC to allow physical collocation would be an expropriation of USWC's property.

At least two courts have held that the ordering of physical collocation can violate telecommunications companies' property rights. <u>Bell Atlantic Tel. Co. v. FCC</u>, 24 F.3d 1441 (D.C. Cir. 1994); <u>GTE Northwest Inc. v. PUC of Oregon</u>, 321 Or. 458, 900 P.2d 495 (1995).

Commission Staff recommends that the Commission not consider physical collocation in this docket, because none of the parties who would benefit from it (other than AT&T) argue for it.

AT&T argues that the Commission should order USWC to file tariffs for both physical and virtual collocation. Public Counsel argues that the Commission should not require physical collocation at this time, if for no other reason than to avoid protracted litigation.

Parties have raised other concerns about the specifics of the USWC's tariff, including the tariff's handling of liability, the time frame needed for USWC to respond to requests for new IDE, criteria by which space and requests are accepted or rejected, procedures for

certifying contractors to install and maintain collocated IDE, training of employees and whether the purchase of an expanded interconnection channel termination ("EICT") avoids the application of other switched access rate elements.

B. COMMISSION DISCUSSION AND DECISION -EXPANDED INTERCONNECTION/COLLOCATION

The Commission agrees with Public Counsel regarding physical collocation but would like to note that during the development of expanded interconnection rules the Federal Communications Commission concluded that physical collocation was the best means for ensuring a fair basis for competition in the provision of interstate access service because it avoided the operational complications associated with one company relying on a competitor to install, maintain and repair their equipment. (Lundquist, Ex. T-107, p. 9)

We also agree with Public Counsel's argument that there is no reason that virtual collocation should cost any more than physical collocation.

USWC originally proposed virtual collocation rate levels which mirrored its original FCC filing that was suspended by the FCC and later substantially reduced. On rebuttal USWC modified the rates to reflect the same overhead loading factor of 1.2 used to set the Company's interstate rates. The Commission adopts Staff recommendation to accept the loading factor but not the rates USWC proposes. The Commission agrees with Staff that the rates should be reduced further, to reflect total service long run incremental cost results using the recommendations by staff and discussed in greater detail in the next section of this order dealing with cost studies.

USWC also revised its proposal to include a lease back method that would allow inter-connectors to purchase collocation equipment. In addition, the new proposed tariff includes a switched access DS0 EICT upon receipt of a bona fide request. The Commission approves of the USWC modifications but other changes are needed to make the tariff acceptable. During cross examination, USWC's counsel affirmed the company's willingness to negotiate with parties on concerns regarding tariff language, including language dealing with dispute resolution. [TR., p. 1983 ll. 1-3]

The Commission accepts USWC expanded interconnection tariff contingent on the company refiling rates consistent with the 1.2 factor using TSLRIC, consistent with the guidelines established in the next section, and on resolving the tariff language concerns raised by parties in this proceeding.

The Commission is uncertain whether virtual collocation is necessary when local exchange companies interconnect. If meet points are established by mutual agreement, the decision about what equipment resides where will be part of that negotiation, and it is unlikely that the virtual collocation tariff would need to apply.

V. COST STUDIES AND IMPUTATION

A. USWC'S COST STUDIES AND POSITIONS OF PARTIES

USWC has submitted cost studies in support of the rates it proposes in this proceeding. The company proposes the use of average direct and shared residual costs (ADSRC) as target price floors. (Farrow, Ex. T-23, p. 9) Several parties disagree with USWC's cost determinations and/or use of costs in this proceeding. They argue that TSLRIC, not ADSRC, is the appropriate measure of cost. See, e.g., Bourgo, Ex. T-127, pp. 4-6. They argue that the company's measurement of costs is inappropriate and inconsistent with previous Commission orders. See, Ex. TC-155 (Wilson). Further, several parties argue that prices should be set at cost, or with small uniform levels of contribution. (Zepp, Ex. T-151, p. 5)

USWC has divided its total company costs into three groups. The groups are: 1) Direct costs of the specific product; these include both fixed and variable costs. 2) Shared residual costs or product family costs. These costs include those non usage sensitive costs related to providing the service for at least two products. 3) General overhead/common costs. These costs represent expenses that cannot be directly tied to a product or family group of products. USWC's studies in this proceeding measure the direct and shared residual costs of providing each product. These costs are unitized to equal the average direct and shared residual costs (ADSRC). ADSRC does not include the common costs of the company. (Farrow, Ex. T-23, p. 7)

Other parties in this proceeding support the use of LRIC (long run incremental cost) or TSLRIC (total service long run incremental cost). As used by these other parties, LRIC and TSLRIC do not include the shared residual costs included within the company's cost studies. LRIC and TSLRIC refer to the costs associated with providing the particular product or service that could be avoided in the long run if the product or service were not offered. A USWC version of TSLRIC is referred to as TSIC, total service incremental costs. (Wood, Ex. T-136, pp. 3, 15) Another term used by USWC is ASIC, average service incremental costs. ASIC is a USWC term which represents the unitized level of TSIC.

The parties that support LRIC or TSLRIC argue that ADSRC, which includes shared residual costs, is not the economic or correct price floor. They argue that shared residual costs included within the company studies cannot be avoided by USWC if the service is not offered. Mr. Wood for MCI-Metro testified that the fundamental concept of cost causation is ignored in the studies performed by USWC using Mr. Farrow's methodology. (Wood, Ex. T-136, pp. 3-5)

USWC argues that there are just three issues on measurement of cost. Those three are cost of money, depreciation, and the level of "fill" (average or objective).²³ The company argues that authorized return has nothing to do with the cost of money on a going forward basis. It argues that the cost of money in a cost study should be the cost of obtaining the money in markets going forward. (Farrow, Ex. T-23, p. 17) The company argues that approved depreciation has nothing to do with the prospective lives. The company also argues that average fill is correct, that the system will never be designed for objective fill, and that spare capacity is a necessity. Further, it argues, the Commission requires USWC to provide service on demand. Without spare capacity, timely implementation would be impossible, and further would be more costly. The company argues that there is no evidence that USWC has improperly invested in any plant.

Several parties argue that the company's studies fail to use Commission approved depreciation, authorized return, and objective fill. The studies were not consistent with Commission orders in Docket No. UT-930957, et al. Public Counsel states that it sees little distinction between SRC and common costs. Staff Witness Wilson testified that the company's use of cost of money and depreciation rates in excess of those authorized overstates the level of costs, and that the use of average fill implies that excess capacity is included within costs, thus increasing costs. (Wilson, Ex. TC-155, p. 6)

Several parties argue that the studies are inappropriately cryptic. In general, they refer to the inability of the parties to review the contents of the studies or to run alternatives. Public Counsel describes this as the "black box". Staff argues that they were not allowed to see costs of some vendors, and that they could not run studies as studies were not available on personal computers. Staff argues that there are no lists of what families are, and there is no justification to assign or allocate spare capacity in a similar fashion to traffic sensitive costs.

USWC argues that cost-based rates do not mean rates at costs. It argues that the precision of the cost studies is not all that relevant unless the Commission accepts the extraordinary assertion that rates for switching and transport be set at cost with no contribution to shared and common costs. They argue that no multi-product firm should be allowed to price any product at incremental cost unless no units would be sold at any higher price. They argue that none of the company's competitors can point to any instance where the competitors price at incremental costs, and that large competitive companies do not strive to price their products at cost.

It is the Commission's understanding that "fill" represents the utilization of a given capacity (trunking capacity, switching capacity, etc.). Average fill represents the actual usage of the system over an historic period. Average fill tends to be lower than objective fill, which represents the intended level of utilization if the system were operated at its optimum.

Several parties in this proceeding argue that pricing should be based on TSLRIC. Some argue that it is inappropriate for competitors to be required to pay prices that increase another competitor's profits. They argue that ADSRC includes contribution to USWC's overhead and profit. See, e.g., Zepp, Ex. T-151, pp. 16-17.

While Public Counsel states that recovery of shared residual costs through pricing is not improper, it argues that shared residual costs should not be included in costs studies as a basis for pricing. Public Counsel further argues that contribution levels above TSLRIC are appropriate but not in the fashion presented by U S West through use of its ADSRC studies.²⁴

B. COMMISSION DISCUSSION AND DECISION -- COST STUDIES

USWC's presentation is inconsistent with economic theory and inconsistent with previous orders of this Commission. As this Commission has found in the past, and as many witnesses in this proceeding testified, the appropriate measurement of costs is TSLRIC. LSWC has not presented TSLRIC cost studies in this proceeding. The ADSRC studies supported by Mr. Farrow include costs that he conceded would not be avoided if the product or service were not offered, and are not the economic price floor but rather U S West target price floors. (Farrow, Ex. T-23, p. 10) The company studies include the components TSIC, and its unitized version, ASIC, which appear to be consistent with the economic theory of TSLRIC. However, the Commission is concerned with the calculation of these costs.

In Docket Nos. UT-93057, UT-931055, and UT-931058, the Commission stated:²⁶

The Commission agrees with Commission Staff and other parties that the company's cost studies on Network Access Channel, Channel Performance, and Transport Mileage were flawed and should be rejected. [footnote omitted] These studies do not provide the Commission a sufficient basis upon which to set cost-based rates.

In that order the Commission rejected the company's use of average fill, non authorized depreciation rates, and a cost of money other than that authorized by the Commission. The order also required the company to use the hypothetical capital structure

²⁴ In its brief, Public Counsel states: "So, while the issue of <u>recovery</u> of these so-called 'shared' costs remains an issue to be dealt with in any analysis of appropriate contribution levels"

²⁵ WUTC v. U S WEST Communications, Inc., Docket Nos. UT-930957, 931055, & 931058, Fourth Supplemental Order (September 1994). See, e.g., Ex. T-138 (Wood)

²⁶ <u>Id.</u>, at p. 13.

that was used to develop the authorized return of 10.53% in Consolidated Docket Nos. U-89-2698-F and U-89-3245-P.²⁷

The Commission generally continues to hold that view. The Commission does recognize that the cost of money needs to be looked at in a similar forward-looking fashion as other costs in a TSLRIC study. The Commission recognizes that the authorized return is based on embedded costs, particularly with respect to debt rates. The Commission believes that it may be appropriate to take a forward-looking review of the cost of money. However, in this proceeding the company has provided no evidence to support any change in the cost of money, either with respect to cost rates for debt or equity, or with respect to a change in the capital structure. The Commission does not suggest by this order that the company should, with each or any cost study, file revisions to its equity rates or capital structure. These costs levels are more appropriately set in general rate proceedings or separate rate of return proceedings.

The Commission generally agrees with Public Counsel's position on the use of cost studies for pricing. It is not improper to price at a level to recover prudently-incurred shared and common costs. In this proceeding, the level of contribution has been nearly impossible to review. What is an appropriate level of contribution? How much total contribution is needed to recover shared and residual costs? What level of contribution is included within other monopoly and competitive services provided by the company? What costs are direct? And which are shared or common? When looking at exchange service, is the local loop a direct or shared cost? What other policy issues need to be considered in the determination of contribution? The Company has not provided sufficient information for the Commission to be able to answer these questions. Therefore, the Commission is unable to determine the appropriate level of contribution for any service presented to it in this proceeding.

The Commission also notes testimony, including Staff witnesses Wilson and Selwyn, (Exs. T-154 and T-114) and ELI witness Montgomery (Ex. T-84; TR., p. 1139) among others, to the effect that USWC cost studies are difficult to review and to work with. As stated by Public Counsel, the company presented the proverbial "black box", which limits the ability of other parties to review and to independently test and verify the assumptions in the company's cost studies. The Commission adopts Commission Staff's recommendation that it order the company in future cost studies to comply with the recommendations for open access to the company's cost methodology, input data, assumptions, and cost modeling recommended there. These filings should include the full and complete set of work papers and supporting source documents, to be filed simultaneously with the results of the study.

For reasons set out above, the Commission is unable to identify the cost of the various products or offerings in this proceeding. The Commission also is unable to identify the proper level of contribution to be allowed in the prices of these various products or offerings. The Commission orders the company to file future cost studies consistent with this

²⁷ <u>Id.</u> at p. 14, footnote 12

order. These studies should be TSLRIC studies, and as such should not include shared residual or common costs. The company should recognize that its protracted inability to produce respectable, auditable, "checkable" cost studies is detrimental to its own self interest. It must do better in this regard if it expects to fare better in persuading the Commission of the rightness of its positions.

C. IMPUTATION

USWC did not submit an imputation study with its direct case. Other parties including ELI witness Montgomery addressed imputation in their direct cases. Mr. Montgomery's analysis indicated that U S West's proposed interconnection rates did not meet a proper imputation analysis. USWC rebuttal witness Purkey sponsored an imputation study on business exchange rates. His study indicates that the company's business rates do pass an imputation analysis. Other parties responded to this imputation study, suggesting that it was improperly done.

Mr. Purkey's imputation analysis was performed on an average business line as opposed to an individual service. Mr. Purkey indicates that residential service would obviously fail an imputation study since his company contends that residential rates are currently below costs. His imputation study on business exchanges is based on the company's cost studies, using ADSRC. He incorporates a determination of essential services. For these services he inputs the company's proposed pricing. All other elements are priced at cost. The only elements that are considered essential in his studies are: terminating expanded interconnection, terminating local switching, and terminating multiplexer maintenance.

Other parties disagree with Mr. Purkey's studies. They argue that he has misapplied the essential service notion, and that other services such as tandem switching and directory listings should also be considered essential. [Montgomery, TR., p. 1076] They also argue that the study improperly prices out costs such as the proposed universal service charge. [Cornell, TR., p. 2026]] Dr. Cornell's suggested modifications of Mr. Purkey's imputation studies indicate that business exchange does not pass imputation.

Commission Staff, in its brief, argues that the company's imputation studies do not comply with Commission guidelines. Staff also complains that while it is obvious that a imputation study is required, USWC did not provide one in their direct case. Staff objections to the imputation study are related to the averaging of the various business rates in Mr. Purkey's analysis. Staff points to prior Commission orders which require imputation on an individual service basis.

D. COMMISSION DISCUSSION -- IMPUTATION

The company's failure to present imputation studies in support of its proposed rates in its direct case is unacceptable. The company failed to provide individual service imputation studies despite previous Commission order. In this proceeding the Commission has rejected the company's interim universal service charge and the company's proposed minutes of use interconnection charges, has accepted the use of bill and keep on an interim basis, has modified the expanded interconnection proposal, and has ordered interim number portability at TSLRIC. The Commission sees no need to do an imputation in this interim period of bill and keep.

The Commission expects the company to support future filings made in compliance with this order with imputation studies which support price ceilings for the services offered for interconnection. These studies should be consistent with previous Commission orders. The Commission does recognize several issues which still need to be resolved. The Commission has not yet accepted any cost study for local exchange. There is no determination of what are direct elements of service associated with local service, or the cost of providing these elements of service. Further, the issue of what are essential elements of service has not been determined. The Commission is hopeful that some of these issues may be resolved in the current general rate proceeding.

The Commission would also like to take this chance to note that the simple passing of an imputation study is not sufficient evidence to support the fairness of proposed rates. While it is essential for fair competition that an imputation test be passed, such demonstration does not in and of itself indicate that the rates proposed are fair. The Commission needs to determine that the rates provide a level of contribution that is consistent with the public policy goals of the Commission.

FINDINGS OF FACT

Having discussed above in detail both the oral and documentary evidence concerning all material matters, and having stated findings and conclusions, the Commission now makes the following summary of these facts. Those portions of the preceding detailed findings pertaining to the ultimate findings are incorporated herein by this reference.

1. The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission is an agency of the state of Washington, vested by statute with authority to regulate rates, rules, regulations, practices, accounts, securities, and transfers of public service companies, including telecommunications companies.

²⁸ In re Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company, Docket No. U-88-2052-P, Second Supplemental Order (January 1989).

- 2. U S WEST Communications, Inc. ("USWC"), GTE Northwest Incorporated ("GTE"), Electric Lightwave, Inc. ("ELI"), and TCG Seattle ("TCG") are each engaged in the business of furnishing telecommunications service within the state of Washington as a public service company.
- 3. USWC and GTE were, until recently, the exclusive providers of switched local exchange service in their respective Washington exchanges, and currently are the dominant providers of switched local services within their respective Washington exchanges.
- 4. ELI and TCG presently provide limited switched local exchange service in certain of the exchanges of USWC and of GTE, in competition with those incumbents.
- 5. To provide switched local exchange service, ELI, TCG, and other alternative local exchange companies ("ALECs") must interconnect with USWC's and GTE's switched networks.
- 6. The provision of interconnection between two local exchange networks for the purpose of terminating local traffic is an essential service which is not available from any other provider.
- 7. On November 14, 1994, USWC filed tariff revisions for its switched access service, which included the introduction of local interconnection service and the unbundling of local transport service for switched access. The revisions also included the introduction of expanded interconnection service and expanded interconnection virtual collocation service for all companies. The stated effective date of the tariff revisions is January 1, 1995. The Commission suspended the tariff filings on December 15, 1994.
- 8. On November 15, 1994, in Docket No. UT-941465, TCG and Digital Direct of Seattle, Inc. (since acquired by TCG Seattle), filed a complaint against USWC alleging undue prejudice, discrimination, and unjust rates and practices in the provision of interconnection and mutual compensation. USWC answered and counterclaimed. On February 13, 1995, the Commission consolidated Docket Nos. UT-941464 and UT-941465 for discovery and hearing.
- 9. On February 7, 1995, in Docket No. UT-950146, TCG filed a complaint against GTE alleging undue prejudice, discrimination, and unjust rates and practices in the provision of interconnection and mutual compensation. GTE answered, counterclaimed against TCG, and filed a third party complaint against USWC.
- 10. On March 1, 1995, in Docket No. UT-950265, ELI filed a complaint against GTE for undue prejudice, discrimination, and unjust rates and practices in the provision of interconnection and mutual compensation.
- 11. On March 8, 1995, the Commission consolidated Docket Nos. UT-950146 and UT-950265 with Docket Nos. UT-941464 and UT-941465.

- 12. There is no essential difference between ALEC local traffic and incumbent LEC local traffic within a local calling area, including an EAS area.
- 13. USWC and GTE currently interconnect with one another and with other incumbent local exchange companies for the exchange of local traffic, including extended area service ("EAS") traffic. They employ a "bill and keep" method of compensating one another for the mutual traffic exchange. Both incumbents refuse to interconnect with ELI or TCG on the same basis, and both require that interconnecting ALECs pay minutes of use-based rates for local call termination.
- 14. For at least the present, ELI and TCG will establish local calling areas and rate centers conforming to existing USWC and GTE extended area service (EAS) and exchange boundaries.
- 15. The mutual compensation proposals of both USWC and GTE require the measurement and billing of terminating traffic between companies, which would require additional investment and expense and increase the cost of local exchange service.
- 16. The minutes of use-based rates proposed by USWC and GTE for terminating the local traffic of ALECs such as ELI and TCG do not properly reflect the structure of costs incurred to provide interconnection service; these costs generally do not vary with the level of traffic being exchanged.
- 17. The measured use regime proposed by USWC and GTE would undermine the state's public policy of affordable, flat-rated local service by reducing competitive pressure on the incumbents' flat-rated service, increasing the interconnection costs incurred by new entrants, and potentially raising the minimum rate at which incumbents could offer retail service.
- 18. The mutual traffic exchange or bill and keep compensation mechanism proposed by several parties would provide a simple method for interconnection and compensation for the termination of local exchange traffic.
- 19. The bill and keep method lacks cost-based price signals that should be included in any long-term compensation mechanism. It is appropriate as an interim mechanism.
- 20. The cost studies on which USWC bases its rate proposals use improper measures of economic cost and are accompanied by insufficient documentation to enable the Commission to conduct a fair review of the company's costs.
- 21. The record does not support the need for, or amount of, USWC's proposed interim universal service charge rate element. The record does not demonstrate that universal service in USWC's service territories will be adversely affected if the Commission

does not authorize USWC to collect a charge for the support of universal service in this proceeding.

- 22. Technically and economically efficient interconnection of incumbent local exchange company (LEC) and new entrant ALEC networks is essential to the development of a competitive local exchange market.
- 23. Physical interconnection between incumbent local exchange companies and ALECs does not involve any unique technological problems that the incumbent LECs do not face in interconnecting among themselves.
- 24. Currently USWC, GTE, and other incumbent local exchange companies use separate trunks for exchanging local (EAS) and toll traffic. This presently is a necessary arrangement for distinguishing between local and toll traffic.
- 25. Until such time as they build ubiquitous networks, new entrants into the switched local exchange service market require the ability to lease customer loops from the incumbent LEC in order to extend their geographical reach throughout a local calling area. The present unavailability, for lease, of incumbent local exchange companies' customer loops is a substantial impediment to the development of competition in the switched local exchange service market.
- 26. USWC soon will file an unbundled loop service tariff, which will make unbundled customer loops and line side interconnection available to ALECs for resale to end users.
- 27. The availability of true local service provider number portability is a necessary precondition for effective local service competition. However, true local service number portability is not presently available. USWC's proposed interim number portability measures are appropriate, as a temporary measure, if priced at cost.
- 28. A unified customer directory database is essential in a competitive switched local exchange service market if local service is to be seamless from the perspective of the consuming public. The lack of a single directory would be a substantial barrier to effective competition in the switched local exchange service market.
- 29. The complainants have not demonstrated that USWC or GTE will not provide 9-1-1, telecommunications device for the deaf ("TDD"), directory listing and assistance, and other necessary customer services upon interconnection at fair, just, and reasonable rates.
- 30. USWC's proposed rates for transport have relative price ratios between DS3 and DS1 transport components that are economically inefficient, would result in unfair competitive advantages for large IXCs, and would negatively affect competition to less urbanized parts of the state. An appropriate minimum DS3 to DS1 price ratio is based on

the underlying, and properly estimated, total service long run incremental cost ratios for those transport components.

- 31. Local switching costs have been declining dramatically in recent years. USWC has not provided a solid evidentiary foundation for increasing its local switching charge, in view of such cost declines.
- 32. Revenue neutrality associated with local transport restructure ("LTR") in this proceeding would result in a residual interconnection charge so large it would render LTR economically meaningless in this proceeding. Local transport restructure is an issue appropriately addressed in USWC's pending general rate increase case.
- 33. USWC's proposal to omit its intra-LATA foreign exchange service from the access tariff was based on implementing LTR in this proceeding. Since the Commission rejects the LTR tariff filing in this proceeding, eliminating the intra-LATA foreign exchange service from its access tariff should be addressed in USWC's general rate increase case.
- 34. USWC's EICT proposal does not fully specify how the EICT substitutes for the restructured switched access rate elements that would otherwise apply. Another deficiency in USWC's proposal is that virtual collocation rate elements are not based on long run incremental cost studies.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission has jurisdiction over the subject matter of these proceedings and the parties.
- 2. USWC's proposed tariff revisions filed in Docket No. UT-941464 state rates, charges, and practices that are not shown to be fair, just, and reasonable, and are shown to be unjustly discriminatory and unduly preferential.
- 3. The Commission should reject the tariff revisions filed in Docket No. UT-941464.
- 4. The rates GTE has offered ELI and TCG to terminate local (including EAS) traffic on GTE's network are not fair, just, or reasonable, and are anticompetitive.
- 5. The terms for local interconnection that GTE has offered ELI and TCG are anticompetitive and subject ELI and TCG to undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in violation of RCW 80.36.170 and RCW 80.36.186, and are discriminatory in violation of RCW 80.36.180.
- 6. The Commission should grant the complaints of TCG and ELI, in part, and should order GTE to interconnect with ELI and TCG on the same terms and conditions as it interconnects with USWC and other incumbent LECs. It should order GTE to file a local

interconnection tariff providing for the exchange of local (including EAS) traffic with ELI and TCG on a bill and keep basis.

- 7. The use of mutual traffic exchange or bill and keep compensation structure on an interim basis results in compensation to local exchange companies that is fair, just, reasonable, and sufficient.
- 8. The Commission should direct USWC, GTE, TCG, and ELI to develop a plan for the implementation of true number portability and return to the Commission with a recommendation by July 1, 1996.
- 9. The Commission should direct USWC and GTE to file tariff revisions proposing a replacement for bill and keep by July 1, 1996.
- 10. Commission Staff and interested persons should hold a workshop (which should include a Commission facilitator) to explore how mediation or alternative dispute resolution can be used to settle differences regarding the terms of physical interconnection. Staff should report back to the Commission on whether an industry consensus has emerged, and on any other recommendations Staff or other participants may have for resolving disputes, by July 1, 1996.
- 11. The Commission should dismiss the counterclaim of USWC in Docket No. UT-941465, and should dismiss the counterclaim of GTE in Docket No. UT-950146.
- 12. The Commission should dismiss the third party complaint of GTE in Docket No. UT-950146.
- 13. All motions made in the course of this proceeding which are consistent with findings and conclusions made in this Order should be deemed granted and those inconsistent should be deemed denied.

ORDER

THE COMMISSION ORDERS:

- 1. The tariff revisions filed in Docket No. UT-941464 are rejected in their entirety. USWC is ordered to file tariff revisions, which also shall include terms and conditions for bill and keep on an interim basis, in the form found to be appropriate in the body of this order.
- 2. The local transport restructure is removed to USWC's general rate increase case; appropriate portions of the record evidence relating to that issue will be incorporated into the record in that proceeding.

- 3. The complaint of TCG Seattle filed against GTE in Docket No. UT-950146 is granted, in part. GTE is ordered to interconnect with TCG on the same terms and conditions as it interconnects with USWC and other incumbent LECs, including, on a transitional basis, terminating the local (including EAS) traffic of TCG on a bill and keep basis.
- 4. The complaint of Electric Lightwave, Inc., filed against GTE in Docket No. UT-950265 is granted, in part. GTE is ordered to interconnect with ELI on the same terms and conditions as it interconnects with USWC and other incumbent LECs, including, on a transitional basis, terminating the local (including EAS) traffic of ELI on a bill and keep basis.
- 5. GTE is ordered to offer 9-1-1, TDD, directory listings, operator services, and directory assistance to TCG and ELI on the same rates, terms, and conditions as it offers those services to other incumbent local exchange companies.
- 6. GTE is ordered to file a local interconnection tariff pursuant to the terms of this order.
 - 7. The counterclaim of USWC in Docket No. UT-941465 is dismissed.
 - 8. The counterclaim of GTE in Docket No. UT-950146 is dismissed.
- 9. The third party complaint of GTE against USWC in Docket No. UT-950146 is dismissed.
- 10. The interconnection arrangements required by this order shall be tariffed and filed no later than 20 days after entry of this order, with a stated effective date at least ten working days after the filing date.
- 11. The refiled tariff pages shall bear the notation that the tariffs are filed authority of the Commission's FOURTH SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER IN DOCKET NOS. UT-941464, et al.
- 12. The compliance filing required by this order is strictly limited in scope to effectuate the terms of the Commission's decision and order.
- 13. USWC, GTE, TCG, and ELI are ordered to develop a plan for implementation of true number portability, in consultation with one another (and with other members of the industry, if they so choose), and return to the Commission with a recommendation no later than July 1, 1996.
- 14. USWC and GTE both are ordered to file tariff revisions proposing a replacement for bill and keep, no sooner that July 1, 1996, and no later than July 15, 1996.

- 15. Commission Staff shall convene a workshop to explore with interested persons use of mediation or alternative dispute resolution to settle differences regarding the terms of physical interconnection. Staff shall report back to the Commission on whether an industry consensus has emerged, and on any other recommendations Staff or other participants may have for resolving disputes, by July 1, 1996.
- 16. The Commission retains jurisdiction over the subject matter and the parties to effectuate the provisions of this order.
- 17. All outstanding motions consistent with this order are deemed granted. Those inconsistent with this order are deemed denied.

DATED at Olympia, Washington, and effective this 3/5 day of October 1995.

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

SHARON L. NELSON, Chairman

Strain & helon

RICHARD HEMSTAD, Commissioner

WILLIAM R. GILLIS, Commissioner

NOTICE TO PARTIES:

This is a final order of the Commission. In addition to judicial review, administrative relief may be available through a petition for reconsideration, filed within 10 days of the service of this order pursuant to RCW 34.05.470 and WAC 480-09-810, or a petition for rehearing pursuant to RCW 80.04.200 and WAC 480-09-820(1).

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND		
TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,	DOCKET NO. UT-950200	
(Completent	FIFTEENTH SUPPLEMENTAL	
Complainant,)		
)	ORDER	
v.)		
)	COMMISSION DECISION	
U S WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,)	AND ORDER REJECTING	
,	TARIFF REVISIONS;	
Respondent.)	REQUIRING REFILING	

(USWC or Company) in Docket No. UT-950200 filed with the Commission certain tariff revisions designed to effect statewide a general rate increase of \$204,613,922 over four years in its provision of intrastate telecommunications services. By order dated March 8, 1995, the Commission suspended the effective date of the tariff revisions pending investigation and hearing as to whether the proposed rates are fair, just, reasonable, and sufficient. The Company requested and received an extension of time to permit negotiations among parties and it waived the suspension date for a further two weeks to accommodate the hearing schedule.

COMMISSION: The Commission rejects the Company's request for increased rates and charges, and directs it to file tariffs to effect a decrease in rates of \$91.5 million, which is approximately 9.8% of the Company's affected revenues.

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PART ONE:

OVERVIEW

This is an important proceeding. It comes at a defining time for telecommunications regulation in Washington state. It is among the longest proceedings the Commission has heard in years. The Commission heard from 52 expert witnesses, received nearly 800 exhibits, comprising over 10,000 pages of prefiled written testimony and documentation. The record ran to more than 4,200 pages of transcript testimony over 23 days of hearing, and 14 party intervenors participated in addition to the Company, Commission Staff, and Public Counsel. The proceeding generated as much intensity as any other Commission proceeding in recent memory.

The reason for this level of activity and intensity has been the nature, diversity, significance and magnitude of the issues posited by the Company's general rate increase filing. It is important from a historical perspective because it is the first general rate case filed by USWC since 1982, and thus the Commission's first opportunity in that time to examine the Company's overall operations. The Commission in February 1989 filed a complaint on its own motion against the Company's rates. A settlement agreement resolved the complaint and resulted in a \$337.75 million rate decrease over five years. The agreement also instituted an alternative form of regulation (AFOR) for the Company, which reduced the Company's regulatory burdens. The AFOR ended in December, 1994, and its termination was one of the reasons this case was filed.

This proceeding also is important from a forward-looking perspective as well: it considers policies and pricing that will carry USWC into the competitive environment mandated by the federal government in the Telecommunications Act of 1996.²

For years, this state's statutory and regulatory telecommunications policy has directed open markets and consumer choice, balanced by universal service concerns. This order is a key part of the foundation of a sustainable competitive marketplace. Because of its importance,

¹ RCW 80.36.135 authorizes the Commission to "waive such regulatory requirements under Title 80 RCW for a telecommunications company subject to an alternative form of regulation as may be appropriate to facilitate the implementation of this section[.]" In adopting the plan, the Commission found that the public policy goals of RCW 80.36.300 would be achieved; that the goals delineated in RCW 80.36.135 would be met; and the conditions for approving the plan contained in that statute would be satisfied.

²The Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub.L.No.104-104, 110 Stat. 56, to be codified at 47 USC Sections 151, et seq. The Act will also be referred to in this document simply as "the Telecom Act."

and the amount of money at stake, the case has drawn unprecedented interest and participation by interested parties and the public. At public meetings, and through letters and telephone calls, the Commission has heard from more citizens about this case than any other. To the members of the public who took time to express their views, we extend our appreciation.

The details of the Commission's conclusions, and specific reasons for our findings, are contained in this Order. In this introductory section we briefly summarize some of the policy principles that governed our decision and describe a number of significant issues.

I. POLICY PRINCIPLES

State telecommunications policy is governed by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, which directs the Commission to preserve universal service, promote diversity in services, ensure that competitive services are not subsidized by monopoly rates, and permit flexible regulation of competitive telecommunications companies and services.³ The recent federal Telecom Act federalizes that same policy. It begins a new phase of competitive development in which Congress envisions robust competition in all communications markets including, significantly, the local exchange. The Telecom Act reserves substantial roles for state regulatory commissions to effect such competitive development.

Whether robust competition develops will depend on how the law is implemented at both the state and federal levels. Despite some limited competitive entry, USWC is still by far the dominant player in its service territory for virtually all services. For consumers to have competitive choice, the USWC network must be opened up at terms that are fair to both USWC and new entrants. A key part of that process is determining the costs and fair prices for USWC's services. This case, the first general rate case involving USWC in over a decade, provides a comprehensive review of the Company's overall operations. As such, it establishes a baseline from which a sustainable competitive market can emerge.

II. ISSUES

In USWC's filings and in the evidence, several key issues emerged:

A. Is the Commany Entitled to More Revenues?

USWC's general rate increase filing seeks approximately \$205 million a year in additional revenues, phased in over four years. It proposed approximately \$95 million of that total as an immediate rate increase. After reviewing the Company's operations and making a

³L. 1985 ch. 450, amended L. 1989 ch. 101, codified in various provisions in chapter 80.36 RCW.